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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Railroad Freights and Fare.

STATE TREASURER ELECTIVE.

Clandestine Marriages.

SPRING ELECTIONS DEFEATED.

Debate on Border Claims.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTRY BILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Mr. DECHERT, supplementary to an act relative to the jurisdiction of Courts, approved June 16, 1836. This bill gives the Supreme Court and Common Pleas jurisdiction in equity, in all cases involving title to ground rents devised where the validity of a will is disputed, proceedings to be commenced within five years from the date of probate, or within two years from passage of this act.

RAILROAD RATES OF FREIGHT AND FARE.

Mr. BILLING FELT offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to report a bill fixing the maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by railroad companies. After considerable discussion a motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 15 to 17.

Mr. DAVIS amended the resolution by instructing the Committee to report immediately any such bill introduced by any Senator, when it passed.

STATE TREASURER ELECTIVE.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making the State Treasurer elective, passed.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

The bill for Judicial Pensions was indefinitely postponed.

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.

Mr. RUTAN'S bill relative to clandestine marriages, giving the clergyman power to demand an affidavit as to age, and consent of parents, was defeated by a vote of 15 to 18; but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Brooke, was re-considered and postponed.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The bill authorizing the election of City School Superintendents in cities and boroughs embracing a population of seven thousand, passed.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The bill from the House restoring spring elections was defeated by the Democratic majority on the ground that a similar bill is in Conference Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION BILL DEFEATED.

The bill changing the time of Congressional election was defeated.

BORDER CLAIMS.

The border claim bill special order again tonight.

EVENING SESSION.

The debate upon the final passage of the Border Claim bill was continued to a late hour.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOSEPHS, establishing an Insurance Department in accordance with the Governor's recommendations, the Governor to appoint.

By Mr. WHITE, a joint resolution for final adjournment May 10, which passed first reading by a vote of 60 to 32. But the House refused to suspend the rules to read it a second time by a vote of 50 to 46, it requiring a two-thirds vote.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTRY BILL.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved the discharge of the Committee from the House amendment to the Philadelphia Registry bill, he alleging that the Republicans had long ago thrown out the first two sections, giving the Democrats the right to select their own election officers, and authorizing the opening of the returns before the Court of Common Pleas; but they went back on their promise by reporting the Senate bill negatively. Two hours' partizan discussion followed, after which matters were compromised by re-committing the Senate bill for amendment—Ayes 51, noes 41.

All the Democrats voted no, together with Messrs. Elliot, Miller, Smith, of Philadelphia, Hagan, Mann, Reyburn, Johnson and Keech, Republicans.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PASSED FINALLY.

The following House bills passed finally and went to the Senate:

Pittsburgh Public Park.

Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint gaugers and inspectors of crude petroleum in Clarion and Armstrong counties.

PITTSBURGH AND ECONOMY RAILROAD KILLED.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad was killed on second reading, by a tie vote of 41 to 41.

KNAPP FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

One of the Allegheny delegation has a bill ready for introduction, incorporating the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry and authorizing a change of its location to Chester, Pa.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

The President's Visit.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 26.—The President arrived here at eight o'clock this morning by the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad. He was met at the depot by the Mayor, Common Council and citizens, and escorted to the residence of the Hon. G. S. Orth, ex-member of Congress.

ODD FELLOWS.

The city is full of Odd Fellows to take part in celebrating the fifty-second anniversary of the order this afternoon. Vice President Colfax will deliver the address. He arrived at one o'clock this morning and was met at the depot by the Committee of Arrangements and a large procession of citizens, who escorted him to the residence of Past Grand representative Underwood. Loud calls were made for the Vice President, who appeared and addressed the audience for the (to him) unlooked-for reception at the "wee sma hours ayant the twal," regarding it as an evidence that this is a wide-awake, thriving, bustling people.

The President held a reception at Mr. Orth's residence this morning, and will join in the Odd Fellow's procession this afternoon. Among the distinguished persons here are Senator and Mrs. O. P. Morton, Hon. John Coburn, member of Congress from Indiana; General Carrington, of the United States Army; General Kimball, of Indiana, Past Grand Master Wildman, of Indiana, and a large number of distinguished Odd Fellows.

ST. LOUIS.

Removing the National Capital

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The National Executive Committee appointed by the Second National Convention held at Cincinnati in October, 1870, to provide and hasten the removal of the National Capital to some proper place in the valley of the Mississippi, and to urge that it has been determined not to call another Convention of the friends of the Capital removal until next year, the reason for this decision is that it is deemed best to postpone any further public effort for the removal until the appointment of the Representatives under the new census, to be made by the present Congress, shall have given to the central and western portions of the Union the just weight in national legislation to which their population entitles them. The Committee further announce that they will continue to use all worthy means to hasten the removal of the National Capital, and express the belief that success will finally follow their efforts.

CINCINNATI.

Newspaper Sold.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The daily and weekly *Times* was sold this morning at executors' sale, and was appraised at two hundred thousand dollars. Newspaper men from different parts of the country were present, and the bidding was spirited. Jos. Glenn was one of the principal bidders, but the property was finally sold to W. B. Davis, on behalf of the *Chronicle* Company, at $138,550. Next Monday the *Times* and *Chronicle* will be united and issued as an evening paper.

NEWARK, N. J.

The Odd Fellows.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—The Odd Fellows are celebrating the Fifty-second Anniversary of the institution of their Order in the United States. Nearly three thousand members paraded this afternoon. A grand promenade concert will be given at the Rink this evening.

FROM EUROPE.

Situation Unchanged.

HOLIDAY IN PARIS.

Blockade Commenced.

CONCILIATION URGED.

Lyons Wants Peace.

FRANCE.

FIRING LIGHT.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—via London, Midnight.—The firing of the siege guns was light to-day, and was directed mainly against forts Issy and Vanvres.

The weather continues misty.

NO MOVEMENT.

There has been no movement on either side.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Picard announced that all the requisite measures had been taken to keep down the insurrection in Algeria.

REPAIRING THE BARRICADES.

PARIS, April 25.—Evening.—All movements have been suspended to-day, in consequence of an armistice. The belligerents have been engaged in building and repairing the barricades.

CONCILIATION URGED.

Many placards urging conciliation have been posted up.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

Pyatt has withdrawn his resignation and will remain in the Commune.

COMMUNE REVENUE.

The *Reveile* says: The revenue of the Commune is 600,000 francs, and is sufficient to provide for the men under arms and conduct the war.

LYONS WANTS PEACE.

A delegation from Lyons appeal to the Assembly and Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

CHARENTON.

The report that the Prussians have evacuated Charenton is unfounded.

The Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before Charenton in expectation of its evacuation.

A HOLIDAY IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 26.—A special dispatch, dated Paris, Tuesday evening, says: The armistice was the occasion of a holiday by the half of Paris, and numerous sight-seers visited Nuilly. Many of the inhabitants and all who are too poor to remove choose to remain in the disputed territory.

EXPORTING FROM PARIS.

The Commune decrees that all merchandise except flour, arms and munitions of war shall be permitted to be exported from Paris.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Parison Monday evening that the natives of Alsace and Lorraine have been exempt from military service on the production of a certificate of birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which secures them this exemption.

THE ARTILLERY DUEL.

Crowds of people are on the heights of Montmartre watching the artillery duel.

THREATENING.

Notices have been served upon persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening court martial in each case if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed.

DISSATISFIED BATTALIONS.

Just now a company of the 112th battalion is summoned, with Rue Montmartre, to disarm.

The 11th battalion troops are disheartened, and refused to go out.

SHELLS FALLING.

This afternoon shells were falling in the Avenue Friedland.

The avenues Des Ferri, Elysees and Josephine were swept by mitrailleuse, and the inhabitants in those districts were flying in all directions, seeking shelter.

ENLARGING BARRICADES.

The barricades in the Rue Rivoli and Castiglione are being enlarged, and preparations are being made for a desperate resistance.

PERSONAL.

General Bergeret is at liberty.

Deschamps, the poet, died at Versailles on Sunday.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARIS BLOCKADE.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Brussels says: "Railway transport has ceased at all the station-masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and that the provisions destined for the French capital must be re-transmitted to their senders."

AT FORT D'ISSY.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Fort D'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Cretel and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents a repair of the breaches already made in its walls. The army of the Assembly are establishing a pontoon bridge across the Seine at Puteaux and Nuilly.

CHINA.

OPPOSITION TO MISSIONARIES.

SHANGHAI, April 12; VIA LONDON, April 26.—Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the Foreign Ambassadors that the practice of the education of females shall be abolished, and that teaching to male subjects of the Empire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that Missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects, and that in that capacity Ambassadors are also notified that the attendance of women upon religious service is one of the occasions for the recent massacres of foreigners, and that the event cannot be forgotten by the Imperial Government. Compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

ITALY.

THE ITALIAN SENATE.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The discussion of the Papal guaranties continues in the Italian Senate. The Minister of Justice has announced that the Chamber of Deputies is approaching introduction of a bill for the separation of the Church and State.

AUSTRIA.

THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, April 25.—The Government has introduced a bill in the Reichsrath giving the Provincial Diets the right of the initiative of legislation.

ENGLAND.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Wesir from New York touched Southampton and the Oceanica arrived at Liverpool. The Oceanica did not stop at Queenstown.

HUNGARY.

CLOSING ITS SESSION.

PESTE, April 25.—The Lower House of the Ausrto-Hungarian Diet will close its session on the 17th of May.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 26—5 P. M.—Consols, 93½. Bonds firm; 5-20's, '62, 90¾; do '65, 90; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—5-20's, '62, 90¾.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Petroleum, 47½f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 7¾d; other quotations unchanged.

DAKOTAH.

Indian Attack.

YANKTON, April 26.—Late arrivals from Fort Buford report an attack by Indians, sixty miles beyond there, on a party of nine white men and the killing of Chas. Hawkins. Thos. Harrington, living near Omaha, was wounded, but is recovering.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

William Reynolds, of Indiana, an employe of Capt Anderson, of St. Paul, was accidentally shot through the heart by a comrade, at Fort Buford, on the 23d April.

NEW BARRACKS.

The building of the large fort at Buford to accommodate the companies of the Eighth Infantry is rapidly being pushed under direction of Gen. Blunt as Quartermaster.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cotton Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The second cotton trade sale was held to-day. One thousand bales sold of all grades at 11⅜@15½c. There was a large attendance.

DEAD.

Daniel L. Miller, formerly President of the Erie Railroad, and wholesale druggist and petroleum operator, died in Riverton, New Jersey, last evening.

CHICAGO.

Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The game for the American billiard championship, between Frank Parker, of Chicago, and Cyrille Dion, of New York, took place this evening in Crosby's Opera House in the presence of an audience numbering fully fifteen hundred people, among whom were at least two hundred ladies, and resulted in a victory for Dion. The score was: Dion, 1,501; Parker, 1,168.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—At Kennsville and immediately above, the water is pouring in from the rear, while it is falling in the front. Draining machines on the plantations in that vicinity are unserviceable, being choked up with the weight of water. Nothing has been received from the Bonnet Carre or other crevasses.

THE CAPITAL.

Army Matters—The French Frauds—Odd Fellows' Celebration—The Weather, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1871.

ARMY MATTERS.

Col. Thomas G. Pitcher, First Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. Col. Thomas H. Ruger, of the 18th infantry has been detained as Superintendent of the Military Academy, and will proceed there and assume charge on the first of September, relieving Col. Pitcher.

The Secretary of War left here to-day on a visit to his child, who is seriously ill.

THE FRENCH FRAUDS.

The alleged discovery of frauds perpetrated by Mr. Victor Place, French Consul General at New York, in the purchase of arms for France during the late war, has created much surprise here. The French Charge D'Affaires says very positively that so far as known M. Place has perpetrated no frauds, and he is not suspected of having done so. The point of the matter is this—That he claims that under certain orders he was entitled to a commission on purchases, while the French government take the opposite view of the case. All the money in dispute has been placed in the bank to remain until the matter is finally disposed of.

THE WEATHER.

On the Pacific coast the weather has remained unchanged since Tuesday afternoon. The threatening weather and falling barometer that prevailed on Tuesday west and south of Indiana has extended slowly eastward, and now prevails from Lake Erie to Virginia and south west of that region. Heavy rains fell in Tennessee and Ohio valley. The sky has become hazy and partially cloudy in the Middle States and South Atlantic. The barometer is now nearly stationary on the immediate Atlantic coast. Fresh northerly winds have prevailed during the day on Lakes Erie and Michigan.

Probabilities.—It is probable that a storm of some severity will be experienced from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. Threatening and rainy weather from the Lakes to the Pacific coast.

ODD FELLOWS.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishing of the independent order of Odd Fellows of this country, was celebrated to-day by encampments and lodges of the order in this district. There was a grand procession, also exercises at the National Theater, including several addresses and singing two original odes. In the evening there was a continuation of the the celebration at Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW YORK.

Joint High Commission—Reorganizing a Railroad—Havana News—Treasury Matters—Heavy Sentence, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1871.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

A special to the *Tribune* says: It is positively asserted that the treaty of the Joint High Commission will contain no provision of any kind for reciprocity with Canada. That a proposition to balance the free fisheries with free importation of lumber, coal, etc., was made in the Commission is not doubted, but as the American Commissioners were assured that no treaty which contained such provisions would be ratified, it is said that all reciprocity was omitted.

REORGANIZING A RAILROAD.

The *Times* financial article says: We understand that a new trust for reorganizing the unfortunate Atlantic and Great Western road, comprising Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Gens. McClellan and Boxler, and Duncan, of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., for whose use four hundred thousand pounds sterling was recently raised in London by English parties in the interest, has concluded the settlement with the Dutch holders of the first mortgages on the road, represented by Mr. Oweln, of Amsterdam. Consul Hertogh, one of this city, under which settlement the latter came into about eight hundred thousand dollars cash for arrearages of the interest on about three millions bonds. The adjustment of the legal question embraced in the foreclosure suit now pending in the Ohio division, which was being rapidly brought to a final issue, is also embraced in the settlement. An order of foreclosure on the Western Ohio division, embracing forty-nine miles, has been entered for the amount of the first and second bondholders. By the proposed reorganization will embrace about sixty-five millions of dollars of the various bonds, debentures, stock and floating claims on the road.

HAVANA NEWS.

A Havana dispatch of the 5th says: A correspondent at Sante Spiritu says there are more insurgent bands in that district than at the beginning of the insurrection. The majority have invaded this jurisdiction from Caniagua, and destroyed much valuable property. Valmaseda, since his arrival, has given them a constant pursuit, and has ordered the execution of those accused of aiding and abetting the insurgents.

POLICE DESCENT.

This afternoon a descent was made upon the brothels in Chatham street. About seventy prisoners, including prostitutes, panderers and visitors were captured. They were taken before Judge Bowling, who held the proprietors in one thousand dollars each to answer and committed the women to the Workhouse for six months each.

THE PRINCETON FIRE.

A tremendous fire occurred at Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday morning, in the stables of the Nassau Hotel. Fourteen horses were destroyed. Four of them, the property of Mr. Bailey, were very valuable. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ATTACKING A NEGRO.

Francis Sonders, a constable at Camden, New Jersey, who led the attack against the negro voters at the polls last November, was sentenced at Trenton yesterday to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

CONTRADICTED.

S. E. Carey, General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railway, telegraphs contradicting the unfavorable report in regard to that road, and says they are running trains on regular time and making all connections.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

In the Court of General Sessions, Patrick Foley was sentenced to seventeen years in the State prison for burglariously entering a house, though caught in the act and the theft of valuables frustrated.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL VESSEL.

The Austrian frigate Navaro is at anchor off the battery. She distinguished herself in the famous battle of Lizza and upon her decks the ex-Emperor Maximilian learned the rudiments of seamanship.

TREASURY MATTERS.

To-day the Treasury buys two millions of Five Twenties. It is the prevailing sentiment that should the offerings seem an independent dramatic combination in this city so well worthy support and acknowledgement. All are highly-toned artists and interpret the legitimate drama in the finest possible manner.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The third representation of the Black Crook was greeted last evening by a very large and enthusiastic audience. The machinery worked much more smoothly than on the other nights and as is consequent the brilliant scenic changes were given with much better effect. The ballet troupe is large and composed of beautiful and graceful dancers. The ballet entitled "Crook," both in scenery and personnel, is a decided success. It is on the bills for to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Beamer's present combination is certainly one of the most entertaining that has appeared in this city for a long while. The solo and solo singing of Misses Jackson and Engel is simply exquisite, while the negroisms of Messrs. Carter, Arlington and Bubbles are the most numerous other first class artists who compose the company, are inimitable. The programme is changed nightly. There will be a matinee for ladies and children this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THEATRICAL VARIETIES.—The Female Minstrel troupe at this most popular place of amusement, is taking everything by storm. Encore after encore greets their every effort, and the large audiences insist upon repetitions, such is the magic of their singing, until the early hours of the morning. There will be a matinee this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Irish and civic societies of San Francisco have issued an address of welcome and sympathy to the Irish exiles and the "Irish Confederation" has tendered the Hon. Barry McCarthy to count one with the Fifth ward boys. Get your resolutions ready for the next meeting of Councils, but don't steal them from a New York paper, John.

The flying of kites having been pretty effectually broken up by the police, boys find means of amusing themselves and exciting the boys in blue by flying a singular bird or imitation of an insect, with red wings, beak or proboscis, and pasteboard body. They fasten it by a string, and it makes a very good substitute for a kite, though it will not soar so high.

"TOY MIRRORS" attached to the windows of houses are becoming quite common in fashionable up-town neighborhoods. They are suspended upon strong metal frames in such a way that a person can sit in the window and look out and see the callers, unobserved by. The fashion originated in Holland, where they are so common that they are considered necessary appendants to every house, and are called "splegeleen."

The Camden and Amboy Railroad will commence the transportation of goods in board on May 1. The cars which are virtually bonded warehouses, are three feet in width, five feet long and three feet high, and will be carried on open platform cars. According to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the cars must be locked by a revenue officer at one end of the train, and opened only by a revenue officer at the other end.

ATTACKING A NEGRO.

THE ACADEMY.—Despite the inclemency of the evening there assembled a much larger audience at the Academy last night than what had appeared on the two former occasions, and yet numerically the attendance was not such as the high order of the entertainment afforded merited. Romeo and Juliet was the play selected for the stage in this city in as fine and admirable manner as presented last night, and its clever interpretation was a fresh evidence of the superior excellence of the Miss Coombs combination. As Romeo Mr. Robinson displayed an histrionic finish and original conception rendering the part with polish, power and a depth of feeling seldom attained by the best artists on the stage. Miss Coombs as Juliet was elegant, and developed her versatility as an actress who deserves the highest place in the profession. The support was excellent throughout, and altogether the entertainment was the most enjoyable dramatic presentation in this city so well worthy support and acknowledgement. All are highly-toned artists and interpret the legitimate drama in the finest possible manner.

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ATTACKING A NEGRO.

Amusements

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania.
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Allentown, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
} Secretaries. ap27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

KAISER WILHELM is going to give Bull Run Russell the iron cross, they say. Probably in recognition of his never letting hostile iron cross his path if he could help it.

THE German Jubilee Celebration of next Monday promises to be a brilliant occasion, and one in which our Teutonic friends will be joined by their fellow-citizens of all nationalities.

WE GIVE much of our space to-day in publishing the argument of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Railroad and Mining of Pennsylvania, some three weeks ago.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is now busily engaged in trying to bring about a duel between Generals Butler and Farns worth. How very differently that journal felt when some unprincipled scoundrels were trying to force its editor into a duel.

THE erection of magnificent new university buildings is in contemplation at Berlin. They will be the largest of any designed for that purpose in the world. It is believed that ten years from now from eight to ten thousand students will attend the lectures at the University of Berlin.

ARGUMENT

OF FRANKLIN B. GOWEN,

Before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Behalf of the Railroad and Mining Interests of Pennsylvania. March 30, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—We, who are Pennsylvanians, have always been under the impression that our State derived great benefits from having within her borders the only accessible deposits of anthracite coal yet discovered in the United States. I have been taught to regard the possession of this vast mineral wealth as a great blessing, but I can assure you that in consequence of two years of suffering under the control and mismanagement of the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, I am almost tempted to doubt whether all this treasure upon which our Commonwealth has so largely depended for her revenue—which has given such an unexampled impetus to our manufactures, and has attracted to us an aggregation of capital that has supplied employment for and fed and clothed so large a population of an industrious population—has not been a great evil and a great curse; and I fear that you, gentleman, who have spent so much time in his earnest endeavor to fathom the causes of the present unfortunate condition of affairs in the coal regions, will be willing to agree with me in this conjecture.

Our neighbors of New York derive their prosperity from, and boast of the supremacy of commerce; but when we recall to our minds how fleeting and evanescent has been the reign of commercial prosperity in all the countries of the world, and remember that at the beginning of this century Salem was one of the most important ports in the United States, who can tell whether, ere the close of the century, Salem or Boston may not have regained its supremacy, or whether the ships whose sails now whiten the bay of New York may not float on the waters of the Delaware, or ride at anchor in the harbor of Norfolk? But the prosperity derived from the possession of mineral treasures is more enduring; and in her coal fields our own great Commonwealth has control of an unfailing source of wealth, which, if properly fostered by the State, will last for more lasting than that which depends upon the diamonds of Brazil, or is derived from the gold of California.

You may be surprised to learn that the coal traffic alone has within the past ten years paid into the treasury of the State between five and six millions of dollars; and that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have had to contend during the past year, the corporations of the anthracite coal region before you have paid, as taxes to the State in the year 1870, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. Why is it that our farmers have been relieved from State taxation upon their lands, the State debt has ceased to be a burden upon our population, and the finances of the Commonwealth are in so sound a condition? Simply because the interests for which I appear before you—which have been stricken down by the unlawful combination of an ignorant faction, and are now struggling to their feet, in a fearful, judicial declaration against the wild clamor of the demagogue and the fanatic—have paid into the coffers of the State so large an amount of taxes that other interest and other industries have been relieved from the payment of any.

Having called your attention to the great importance of the subject under consideration, and the responsibility that rests upon your deliberations may be either to rescue the great interests from the evils that engross them, or to compel them again to the control of a tyrannical association, I now propose (because it is necessary as part of the argument I shall make in defence of the course pursued by the railroad companies) to give, as succinctly as I can, and with some regard to the chronology of events, a statement of the causes which have led the several corporations represented by me to the action set forth this investigation, and then to present a legal argument in defence of their action, together with some suggestions as to the mode of adjusting the present difficulty and preventing its recurrence in the future.

It is well known that during the late war the demand for coal was greatly increased. The navy required a large supply, and manufacturers—who have always the great customers—were prosperous and active; coal mining became exceedingly profitable; the coal-carrying railroads made money; the owners and laborers were paid high wages; and it was no uncommon occurrence for a good miner to earn several hundred dollars a month. In consequence of this, a great impetus was given to the coal trade. New collieries were rapidly opened; new coal regions were brought into connection with the markets by new railroads, which were extended into every valley that contained a deposit of coal, and the high wages earned by the miner attracted from other countries a large immigration of skilled workmen, and diverted the business of mining many who left other trades and occupations to gather the golden harvest which was spread before them. The natural result of this was that after peace was declared, and the war demand had ceased, the productive capacity of the anthracite coal region was far greater than was required to supply the consumption of coal, and the laboring population had increased so rapidly that employment could not be given to all.

The natural remedy for this state of things would have been enforced by the law of demand and supply. The badly constructed and ill-ventilated collieries that could not produce coal at the rate the public was willing to pay for it would have been abandoned, and the better class of collieries that could have supplied the market would have continued at work and given employment to as many men as were necessary to produce the amount of coal required by the wants of the community. The surplus population that could find no employment at mining would have gone back to other occupations until the increased demand for coal, resulting from low prices, would have opened the mines again to the old regions. Thus a year or two of low prices would have supplied the cure for all the evils that were the fruits of high prices. But about this time there came into prominence an organization which is now known as the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, embracing originally several distinct societies in the different regions, it gradually became a powerful organization, and finally obtained first by the courts and subsequently by the Legislature; and by the year 1868 it embraced nearly the entire mining population of the anthracite coal region.

The object of this organization was to secure, through its numbers, the ability to prevent the reduction of wages which every other class of labor had to submit to at the close of the war. Well knowing that if the members worked a full day during the year, the production of coal would be much greater than the country could consume, they insisted upon an increased rate of wages and decreased amount of work, which would enable a man to earn as much in seven months as he had previously been earned in a year—so that the entire population should receive employment without increasing the supply of coal above the demand. As it was also well known to them that such wages could not be paid unless the price of coal was kept up to a high rate, they suspended work whenever the price reached such a sum as made it impossible for their employers to comply with their demands.

We, who thought we understood something about the laws of trade, and knew that naturally a cause would soon bring its relief, remonstrated with the leaders of this organization in vain. The law of supply and demand, and every conceivable axiom of trade which experience has demonstrated to be correct, were thrown to the winds; and from the bowels of the earth there came a howling up a new school of political economists, who professed to be able during the leisure hours of their short working day, to regulate a great industry and restore it to vigor and health. In the wildest flight of the imagination of the most pretentious charlatan there never was conceived such a cure for the ills which we were afflicted as was suggested by these new doctors. In their hands, however, we were powerless; and with the eagerness of a student and the assurance of a quack, they seized upon the body in a healthy trade, and have so doctored and physicked it that it is now reduced to the ghost of the shadow of its attractions.

The first dose of this new panacea was administered in the year 1868, and a general suspension of work for many weeks, resulting in advanced prices and higher wages, encouraged faith in our specific in the next summer. Again in the early part of 1869 a general suspension in the regions was inaugurated, accompanied by a demand for a rate of wages based upon the price for which coal was sold; and so as coal advanced the wages of the men were also to advance; but a minimum rate of wages was demanded, which was never to be lower than a sum that was said to five dollars at Port Carbon, and three dollars at Port Carbon. When coal brought these prices it was to be done for the operators to pay the minimum rate of wages without losing money; but as these prices were about from 50 to 100 per cent. in excess of the cost that coal could possibly be sold for when all the regions were at work, and consequently that much higher than the public were asked to pay for it, the operators of all the regions refused to accede to the demand. After six weeks of idleness, in the early part of that year, the strike of the Wyoming and Lehigh regions would be of long duration, the operators of Schuylkill county refused to the terms demanded by the men, and commenced work at three-dollar basis as a minimum. Both of the other regions being idle, the price of coal was very high at Port Carbon; and so long as the Schuylkill county operators had the entire market to themselves they could afford to pay the wages.

The public, and the miners and operators of the other regions were the only sufferers. After five months of idleness in the other regions, when the depletion of the supply had increased prices to a high rate, and it was evident that Schuylkill county was taking customers away from the other districts, both the Lehigh and Wyoming regions resumed work—the former upon the terms demanded by the men, and the three larger companies in the latter *without a fight*, but at a rate of wages far greater than had been originally asked. During the few weeks of the close of the season of 1869, when all operations were in producing, it became evident that the price of coal could not, and ought not, be sustained at such a rate as would enable the operators in the coal fields to pay the wages those of one could pay when the others were idle; and, accordingly, in the winter of 1869-70, an effort was made for by the operators of Schuylkill county, which would enable them to produce coal as low as $2.25 and $2.50 per ton. This was resisted by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and the result was the long strike of 1870, which kept the whole mining region paralyzed for twenty weeks. Lehigh and Wyoming continued at work in 1870; and in consequence of the large amount of Schuylkill coal kept out of the market, the operators of the other regions realized high prices, and were able to pay the high rate of wages—the only sufferers being the public, as in 1869, and the operators, workmen and carrying companies of the Schuylkill region.

In the latter part of July, 1870, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association agreed to a modification of their demands, and in the Schuylkill regions work was resumed August 1, 1870, at what has so frequently been alluded to in the course of investigation as the "Gowan Compromise," which, while it adopted the same rate of wages at $3 as was paid during the previous year, permitted the rate to decrease in the same proportion as it advanced, and established the minimum at $2 so that when coal sold for $2 at Port Carbon the workmen received thirty-three per cent. less wages than when it sold for $3, and when $4 per ton at Port Carbon was realized by the operator, the workmen got an advance of thirty-three per cent. above what he was entitled to at $3. Under the new basis work was continued in Schuylkill county during the remaining five months of 1870, and the amount of coal then sent to market, in addition to what was mined in the Lehigh and Wyoming fields, was such that prices fell to $2.25 and $2.50 per ton at Port Carbon. As the "Gowan Compromise" was only to last during the season of 1870, it became necessary to adopt some basis for 1871, and in the month of November last the regular committees of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and operators met and agreed upon a rate of wages for 1871, which was entirely satisfactory to both parties and which has been called the $2.50 basis.

You will remember that during the whole of 1870 the three large mining companies of the upper Wyoming region had been paying the exorbitant rate of wages which they agreed to, rather than submit to the claim for a basis. It must be evident to all you, that at this rate of wages the coal of these three companies was costing them more than they could realize for it during the months of October and November last. Accordingly, they announced a reduction of wages to take effect on December 1st; and though this reduction was not greater than was required to make the rate about equal to what other men in adjoining collieries were working for, the men refused to submit to it, and on the 1st of December, 1870, they struck and quit work.

I now desire to call your particular attention to the fact—which is undisputed—that at this time there was no difficulty whatever existing between the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and their employers, upon the question of wages, in the Schuylkill, Lehigh or Lower Wyoming districts. In the Schuylkill region the men were working under the "Gowen Compromise," which was to continue during the year 1870, and their representatives had agreed with their employers in recommending the adoption of the $2.50 basis for 1871. In the Lehigh and Lower Wyoming coal fields no intimation had been given by either side of an intention to change the basis under which the men were working. Notwithstanding this, however, a general suspension was ordered by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to take place on January 10, 1871, and this order was literally obeyed.

The object of this suspension, as stated by the officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and published in their organ, the *Anthracite Monitor*, was to deplete the market, reduce the supply, and advance the price of coal; and there can be no doubt that it was resorted to in the hope that it would assist the men of the three large mining companies, who had been upon a strike since the 1st of December, and who had thought to wear out very long in their demands for exorbitant wages if the coal market was being supplied from other sources. Whether or not this suggestion was far greater than was required to supply the consumption of coal, and the laboring population had increased so rapidly that employment could not be given to all.

The natural remedy for this state of things would have been enforced by the law of demand and supply. The badly constructed and ill-ventilated collieries that could not produce coal at the rate the public was willing to pay for it would have been abandoned, and the better class of collieries that could have supplied the market would have continued at work and given employment to as many men as were necessary to produce the amount of coal required by the wants of the community. The surplus population that could find no employment at mining would have gone back to other occupations until the increased demand for coal, resulting from low prices, would have opened the mines again to the old regions. Thus a year or two of low prices would have supplied the cure for all the evils that were the fruits of high prices. But about this time there came into prominence an organization which is now known as the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, embracing originally several distinct societies in the different regions, it gradually became a powerful organization, and finally obtained first by the courts and subsequently by the Legislature; and by the year 1868 it embraced nearly the entire mining population of the anthracite coal region.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1871.

Speculation in gold has been tame, and prices were steady at 110¾@110⅞. The Treasury to-day paid out $634,000 gold on account of May interest, making a total since Monday of $3,320,000. The specie shipments for to-morrow are estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000. The rate paid for carrying to-day was 1 per cent. to flat. Clearances about $26,000,000. Exports $606,000. Governments dull and steady. To-day for the first time since the issue of bonds 5-20s sold at par in gold when gold was 110¾. The Gold Room bonds were bought by the Treasury at 110 79-100. Subscriptions to the new loan to-day $150,000, making a total thus far of $60,726,750. Awards to-day $2,000,000 at from 109 64-100 to 110 79-100.

The stock market has been strong all day, and the recent movement of the cliques to shake out the weak holders has been successful as was indicated last evening. The leading feature has been Western Union Telegraph which advanced to 69¾—the highest price on the season. The old cliques are reinvesting, and the indications now are that the whole line is to be again put under the view and compelling the shorts recently made to cover. After Western Union, the leading stocks have been as follows: Lake Shore, North Western, New York Central, Hudson reconstructed, Rock Island 112, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joe also have been strong, the common selling up 105¾. The market closed strong but a little off from the highest prices. Money easy at from 4 to 5 ruling rate. State bonds firm but dull.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 116¾; 5-20s '62, 113¾; '64, 113¾; 65, 113¾; new do, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Currency 6s, 119½.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 66¾; do new, 66¾; Virginia, new, 72¾; do old, 70; North Carolina, old, 48¾; do new, 25¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, do preferred, 30½; Adams Express, 80¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 44; American Union Express, 48¾; United States Express, 50; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 101¾; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 21; do preferred, 44; Hariem, 133; do preferred, 140; Reading, 100½; Michigan Central, 122; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern 84¾; do preferred, 95½; Rock Island, 113½; New York & Central, 106½; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Chicago & Rock Island, 110¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; C. C. & C., 90¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 126; Lake Shore, 100½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 35¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	113¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾

5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65 112¾
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67 112¾
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68 112¾
U. P. R. R. 100¾
C. P. R. R. 100¾
Cy. Pacifics 115¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¾@7¾; Pearls, 9@9¼.

APPLES—We can report sales of prime to choice at $4@$7 per bbl, and the demand seems to be fully equal to the supply. The receipts continue light and the season will soon be over.

BUTTER—The receipts are more liberal but as yet the supply of strictly prime is not equal to the demand and prices are fully sustained, 33@35. There is but little inquiry for the lower grades, and the stock is accumulating.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales at 4@6 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Are dull but unchanged, $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—We can report several small arrivals of new, but it is slow sale, as it is not old enough. We continue to quote prime old York State Goshen at 18.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 21½@21¾, in a jobbing way; usual advance for small lots. Refined Naphtha—very tight and prices unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for clear.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, $2.70@2.75 per dozen; peaches, $2.75; pears, do, $2.75; plums, do, $2.50 for 2-lb. Winslow's Corn, $2.75@3 per dozen.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples at 5@5½, for common to prime bright. Peaches 10@10½ for quarters; 11@12 for mixed, and 13@14 for halves.

EGGS—Market steady with a demand fully up to the supply, and fresh packed sell readily at 16c—some dealers holding at 17c, and if the arrivals do not increase this price will be reached before the close of the week.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 72@75; usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is weak and dull but prices are without quotable change. We continue to quote at $5.75@6.00 for good spring extras; $6.25@7.00 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for good red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, for small lots in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—There is no question but what Wheat is weaker, and the indications at this time point to a still further decline; we now quote at $1.35@1.43 for fair to prime red, and $1.48@1.53 for white. Oats steady but unchanged; 55@57, buying, and 58@60 selling—small lots in store, 60@62. Rye continues dull and there are no cash buyers above $1.06—we quote a nominal range of sales at $1.00@1.06. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 68 for mixed ear, 70 for mixed shelled, and 72@73 for prime yellow—sales 3 cars at 72. Barley quiet and devoid of anything important; receipts light, demand moderate and prices unchanged; 80@85 for prime spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—A little better feeling reported in Coffees in New York and a decided improvement in the demand or advance in prices. Raw Sugars are still reported strong and fairly active, many of the refiners are buying liberally and the demand from the interior continues good. Refined sugars are in good demand and firmer, and an advance has generally predicted, in sympathy with the advance in raws. Rice is reported dull in New York, with sales of Carolina at 8¾@9¾ and Canton at 7¾. Molasses and Syrups, especially the higher grades, are held very firmly, though the demand is only moderate. Foreign Fruits (in New York) dull and holders generally anxious to realize.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23½; Prime, 18½; Good, 17¾; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havana & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 63; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾; good, 10; fully fair, 9¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 40; Fine, $1 16 Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@90cts. Gunpowder fancy, $1 20; good, 95cts; fair, 70@80cts. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 30c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is in rather better demand but unchanged; sales on wharf at $14@16. Loose from country wagons, $14@20, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales at $1.75 per ton; single bale lots, 9 cts per lb.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green (weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8¾; green salted 11¾@12; do calf, 16@18 Dry. LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.30 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales reported at $1.00@1.70 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

ONIONS—Dull and neglected and the season is about over; small sales of prime to choice at $5@6 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is still quoted at $1.90 @1.95. Linseed is higher, $1.03@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 8¾; Plain Sugar cured Hams, 15¾; Sugar cured Hams, 15¾@16¾; Canvassed do, 16. Breakfast Bacon, 16¾ @16¾. Canvassed do, 16. Extra Mess Pork, 12 in tcs, and 13 in buckets, and kegs. Dried Beef, 18¾@19. Mess Pork, $20. LARD—Sales of Leaf at the recent advance, 8¾@9 cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sales of prime at 45@50 cts each.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady while prices remain unchanged: sales of prime to choice Mercers, Burbanks and Rose, by the car load (sacked) at $1.15, and $1.25 for small lots in store; sales of Iowa potatoes at $1.05@1.10, by the car load.

SEEDS—The season for both Clover and Timothy Seed is almost over, and the demand now is mainly for small lots; we quote the former, in a retail way at $6.75 and the latter at $4. Flaxseed scarce—would command $2.30@2.35.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been large, unusually so, but with an increased number of buyers, and an improved demand, the operations have been large, as compared with several weeks past, though prices are down, say ¼ of a cent, and many holders have made the concession in preference to going any further east. The advices from New York and Buffalo, report large receipts and lower prices, and the decline there, of course, was not without its influence here; there is a full attendance of Philadelphia buyers, and they are buying pretty liberally—it was estimated to-day that 55 perhaps 60 cars will be purchased here this week for that market. There is also a fair number being bought for New York. Kelly is on hand as usual, skinning the commission men whenever he gets a chance, which we suppose is all right, as they skin him whenever the opportunity offers. For particulars in regard to prices, we refer to the following report of sales:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Sadler Haven & B. sold for:			
Myers to McCauley	16	18 140	6 65
Gregor & Harris to Kelly	34	35,810	6 37
Fort S & C. to K (Texas)	68	76,780	6 30
Fort S & C. to K (Texas)	26	27,030	6 30
Fort S & C. to McCauley	17	19,230	6 63
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Noble to Klemen & A	33	21,430	7 50
Morrison to Kelly	16	20,360	6 15
Hagein to Roth	19	19,060	6 25
Hagein to Roth	15	16,350	6 50
Hiue to McCauley	18	21,570	6 60
Winspar to Fritz			
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Hedges & Taylor sold for:	16	17,480	6 25
Bull to Vandevorhis	18	20,910	6 75
Campbell to Hufl	30	34,410	6 50
Kirkendall to Hufl			
Haslewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kerwin to Zeigler	19	19,250	6 35
Kerwin to Kelly	44	50,610	5 62
Kerwin to Kelly	4	4,580	6 87
Reed to Maynes	67	78,560	6 40
Fulton to Kelly	2	2,130	6 00
Byrd to Kelly	2	3,270	6 00
Shields to Kelly	2	3,040	6 90
Cheeseman & Wyckoff to Maynes	17	21,510	6 40
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Thompson to Vanvoorhis	9	8,150	5 50
Thompson to Vanvoorhis	17	18,440	5 75
Thompson to Taylor	19	17,680	5 75
Thompson to Young	19	21,830	6 50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Elliott to Fairley	14	21,260	7 12
McCauley to Pearce	16	18,180	6 60
McCauley to Shuster	8	9,270	6 50
Chaffen to Lamb	2	2,730	5 00
" " "	2	2,730	5 00
" " "	2	3,320	5 50
" " "	7	8,570	6 75
" " "	7	8,800	6 75

HOGS.

The market, on Saturday and Monday, was still with a fair demand, but on Tuesday and that, too, at an advance of from ½ to ¾ of a cent per pound, as compared with the week preceding; yesterday, Philadelphia hogs, have dropped 25 @30c; we now quote the former at 5¾@6, and the latter at 6¼@6¾.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Taggart to Imhoff	62	10,100	5 95
Stringer to Hedges	56	10,420	5 80
McDonough to Imhoff	73	32,000	5 95
Calhoun to Smith	42	8,960	5 75
Ohio Hedges	46	8,700	5 75
Burnside to Imhoff	46	11,500	6 30
Sharp to Imhoff	49	12,240	6 50
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Budd to Greendish	18	3,540	6 15
Lloyd and Bro to Imhoff	14	4,000	6 50
Randles to Gillett	13	1,580	6 20
Butler to Gillett	13	1,960	6 15
Butler to Gillett	13	1,540	6 20
Kirk to Imhoff	40	6,140	6 10
Sadler, Haven & B. sold for:			
Harrison & Sn Vuetter & B	182	51,570	6 25
Scott to Voetter & B	214	42,740	6 65
Fort S Co to Imhoff	100	22,960	6 80
Fort S Co to Mefride & Co	118	24,280	6 55
Fort S Co to Voetter & B	88	23,670	6 00
Fort S Co to Gillespie	110	26,580	6 62
Patterson to Taylor	118	18,530	6 37

SHEEP.

The receipts so far have only been moderate, but large arrivals are expected to-day and to-morrow, and this being the case, buyers have became somewhat bearish, as in the event of increased arrivals there are pretty sanguine that prices will rule lower before the close of the week. As yet, however, the decline, if any, is very slight, the best grades of both wooled and clipped have, thus far brought last week's prices, say 5@6 cts per head, while the common to fair following is a partial report of sales during the last3 free days:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Uhl to Drum	221	17,360	5 70
Clark to Lloyd	99	8,850	5 75
Miller to Erisman	185	16,410	7 25
Burnside to Pancoast	120	8,710	4 50
Hackard to Pancoast	120	10,020	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Reed to Drum	110	8,870	5 25
Sandles to Lloyd	127	10,730	5 25
Butler to Lloyd	129	12,450	7 20
Brook to Pearce	224	16,720	4 75
Neff to Davis	62	6,700	6 40
Pickering to Pearce	177	14,000	7 00
Budd to Drum	114	8,530	6 25
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Shomaker to Pearce	214	18,220	5 55
Shomaker to Pearce	187	15,230	6 65
McAllester to Deitrish	102	7,810	4 50
Hileman to Davis	181	14,230	4 75
Hunter to Erisman	229	18,320	6 00
Smith to Erisman	204	16,340	5 30
Kerwin to Lloyd	398	33,940	6 48
Elliot to Alcorn	99	8,410	5 75
Elliot to Alcorn	92	7,750	5 60
Dorsey to Erisman	176	13,230	5 87
Dorsey to Erisman	158	14,050	5 65
Kerwin to Lloyd	187	15,900	6 80

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1871.

The oil market continued dull and neglected and is devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice. There is but little inquiry for either crude or refined, and it is not likely that there will be until the situation changes considerably, of which there is not much prospect at present.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller April may be quoted nominally at 10¾; seller until July, 10¾; buyer same time, 11; seller all year, 10¾; buyer, 12¾.

NAPHTHA.

Not a single transaction, and there is scarcely enough to establish quotations. April quoted nominally at 22¾@23¾; May, 23½; June, 23¾@24; July, 24¾@25; buyer until July 24¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Spray Oil Works 480, account L Hepler; Citizens O W 80, account T Hackett; Peerless O W 154, account Duncan & Y; Forsyth & O W 912, account Parker & T; Hutchinson O W 906, account W Stewart; Sunbeam O W 74, account W Swearer; Hutchinson 234, account J Wilkins; Brilliant O W 80, account E H Long; Eagle O W 628, account O C & A RR; Brilliant O W 240, account Lockhart & Co; Maumbner, T & Co. 80, account Duncan & Y; Peerless Oil W 814, account Parker & T.

Total.....4,602.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Brunn & Wagner 298 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 356 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philo.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 106 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philo.

Total.....1,122 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 162 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Hy & Co. 346 bbls refined oil to Warding, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co. 376 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....578 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. 12:25 P. M.—Crude 12¾c; refined, April, 23¾@23¾c; May 23¾c asked; June 24c asked; July 24c asked. Market dull, weather clear and warm.

3 P. M.—April 23¾; asked; May 23¾c; June 23¾@24c; July 24¾@25c. Crude 12¾c; sales 2,500 bbls; April 22¾c; 1,000 bbls May and August 24¼c.

NEW YORK, April 26. 12m.—Market dull and inactive; no transaction. Crude 13¾c asked; refined 22¼@23c asked; bids of 22¾@22¾c.

2:30 P. M.—Market dull and lower; crude offered at 13c; some small sales, refined 22¾c; cargo of 3,000 bbls said at this rate.

TITUSVILLE, April 25—9 P. M.—The Petroleum market was a shade weaker to-day, and closed with buyers offering about five cents less than at the opening of the day's business. But few transactions were reported, and holders of oil are not generally inclined to make concessions. On the Upper road $3.05 was the ruling bid for regular delivery, while from $3.00 to $3.02½ was the best offer for spot. On the lower road there was little doing. $3.05@3.07½ being offered and $5 asked; market closed quiet with a downward tendence. We quote the following sales: On Upper road regular $3.07½; sales 2,000 barrels regular at $3.05@3.06; spot $3.00. On the Lower Creek sales 1,000 barrels at $4; 1,500 at $3.97½; 1,000 at $4; 500 spot at $3.96; 2,000 B O let 6 at $4.30.

ROUSEVILLE, April 26.—12 M.—Market quiet and nothing whatever doing; offering $4.05@4.06; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, April 26—12:20 P. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices for spot nominally $3.05@3.06; no transactions as yet. Weather clear and warm.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 26—12:25 P. M.—Market very quiet; offering at $4.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 26.—11:15 A. M.—Market dull and nothing doing at $3.55.

TIDIOUTE, April 26—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $3.85 to 3.90 and not much doing.

OIL CITY, April 26.—12:20 A. M.—Upper spot $3.85 to 3.87½; regular, $3.80@3.82½. Oil City $4.15 to 4.20; quiet and not much disposition to operate.

PARKERS, April 26.—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet and little doing at $4.05 to 4.10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer and ¾@¾c higher at $1.23¾@1.24 cash; closed at $1.23¾@1.24¾ seller May; this afternoon dull at $1.24¾ seller May.

CORN—No 2 mixed firmer and ¾@¾c higher, closing at 42¾c; this afternoon dull and nominal.

OATS—No 2 quiet and ¾c higher, at 47@47¼c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 82¾c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 87c.

HIGHWINES—Opened dull at 87¾c; closed firm.

MESS PORK—Unsettled at $16.90@16.75 seller May; closed at $17.

LARD—Firm at 10¾@10¾c.

MEATS—Dull; dry salted shoulders 5¾@6c.

HOGS—Active at $7.80.

CATTLE—Dull at $5.12½@6.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 9,000.

SHIPMENTS—6,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 15¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5.80@6.30; common to fair extra $6.40@6.70; good to choice $6.30@6.70; white western extra $6.70@7.10; Ohio extras $6.20@6.80; St. Louis $5.80@6.05. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 92¾@93c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1.48@1.52; red and amber $1.53@1.55. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn opened firm but c osed dull; mixed western 74@75c; sales of June and July delivery at 75c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 65@66c. Leather dull at 26@29½c. Orinoco 24½@28c. Wool steady; extra Ohio 53@54c; spring clip 32@36c; pulled 47@51c. Hay unchanged at 98c. State hops 8@14c; western 9@16c. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@20c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 32@ 46c. Rice 8¾@9c. Petroleum, crude 13c; refined 23c. Provisions—Pork firm and demand fair; mess, new, $17.00@17.50; prime pork $16.00@16.50; prime mess, new, $16.00; mess dry $17.25@17.50. Beef quiet; mess 10@15c; extra 15@17c; hams active 24@25c; prime mess 24@26c; India 26@28c. Cut meats steady. Hams 11@13½c. Shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 10¾@10¾c; kettle clarified 11¾c; May to July 11¾@11¾c. Butter dull and drooping; Western 11@22c; State 15@ 30c. Cheese dull and a shade lower 9@14c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot Lake 21½@21¾c; Tennessee 21¾c. Iron—Scotch pig $35@36; do United States $35@36. Bar $75. Russia sheet 10¾@11c gold. Cut nails $4.65; clinch $4.35@4.40. Horse shoe 10 @10c.

LATER—Flour dull and drooping, at $4.35@ 6.40. Wheat; extra spring $1.47@1.50; red and amber $1.52@1.54. Oats 66@66½c. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 74@75c. Mess Pork $17.50. Lard 11¾c bid July. Rice 8¾@9c. Petroleum—crude 13¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The market is steady, with only a moderate inquiry for staple cotton goods. Heavy brown sheetings bring 12@13½c, light 11c. Utica 10-40 wide sheetings 47¾c, do light 11c. Utica 10-40 wide sheetings 47¾c, do 6-4 bleached 52¾c, do 5-4 bleached 42¾c, do 11-4 52¾c. Waltham 6-4 bleached 52¾c, do 5-4 42½c, do 9-4 37½c. Richmond fancy prints, shirtings and Quaker styles in steady demand at 10½c; frocks and dress goods; Simpson mournings 10c; London pinks 11¾c; Manchester 11c; New York 31c; Fruit Loom bleached muslins 16c; Forestdale 14¾c; Naval Mills 15c; New York 31c; Lancaster and Amoskeag ginghams 15c; Glasgow 11c; Caledonia 12¾c; Hartford 12c. Hamilton delaines 10c; Pacific Mills printed delaines and ginghams 13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; middling, 14c. Flour dull and drooping; family, $5.65@5.85. Wheat dull, but unchanged; red, $1.30@1.33. Corn firm at 57c. Rye dull and nominal, asking $1.03@1.05. Oats dull and nominal at 54@56c. Barley nominal at $1.00. Coffee firm; sales of 430 bags of prime, @18½c. Sugar firm; New Orleans, 11@11½c. Molasses steady; sales of 50 bbls at 70c. Pork dull; $17.50. Lard, 10¾c. Bulk meats, 6@7¾@8@8¾c; clear rib sold at 7¾c. Bacon held at 12@13½c; sales of clear at latter price. Hogs dull and declined, $5.50 @5.75.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Tobacco: sales of 112 hhds lugs at $5@5.75; low to medium leaf $6@ 10.50. Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 13¾c. Flour dull and heavy; extra family $6.00. Wheat quiet and firm; choice red and white held at $1.40@1.50. Corn firm; sales of 2,000 bush shelled at 56c, sacks returned. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye $1.05 including sacks. Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork $18.50; bacon, bulk meats and hams at yesterday's quotations. Lard: prime leaf in tierces offered at 10¾c, and no buyers. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour firm. Wheat 1c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; amber Michigan $1.36; red Wabash, $1.36; No. 2 $1.32¾, and closing at 51.33. Corn steady; high mixed 48¾c; low do 57c; yellow 50c; high grade 50½c. Oats steady and better; No. 1 54c; No. 2 52c; Michigan 53¾c; No. 2 52c; Michigan 53¾c. Lake freights dull to Buffalo 3c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1.34½; No. 2 $1.26. Oats firm; No. 2 46c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 54¾c. Rye scarce and firm, 84c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 85c. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $17@17.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat steady, but firmer; No 1 red winter $1.36; sales 2,000 do at $1.37, closing at $1.36 cash; sales 2,000 do at $1.37, closing at the outside. Corn steady; sales 1,000 bushels high mixed 64c. Oats steady, 54c. Crude petroleum quiet, but firmer, 14¾@14.75; refined firm; held 21c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Flour quiet and weak; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.75. Wheat quiet and weak; red western $1.45@1.65. Rye $1.05. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 67@68c; yellow 71@ 72c. Oats 64@67c. Mess pork dull at $19.20. Petroleum—crude 12½c.

Cincinnati.

DETROIT, April 26.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm; XX $1.52; No. 1, $1.41@1.42. Oats firm at 53c. Provisions dull and unchanged at 90c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton firm; 14¾ @14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Cotton quiet; 13¾ @14c.

MOBILE, April 26.—Cotton steady; 14¾c.

GALVESTON, April 26.—Cotton steady, 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 26, 1871.—Through.—B Fahnestock, 60 pkgs drugs; J Rensham & Co, 60 do groceries; Plunkets & Co, 50 bgs lime; S E Stephenson, 10 bbls fish; Carr, McC & Co, 5 bales rodes; McCandless, J & Co, 5 bales dry goods; Wm Flinn & Co, 1 pkg hdkf; Hamilton & Son, 2 pkgs paper; Hussey, Howell & Co, 2 pkgs furniture; Wm Hasiage & Co, 4 bbls prunes; Jas Adler, Rosenberg & Co, 20 casks liquor; S Thurston & Co, 2 bbls liquor; 2 do do black tea; Johnson & Colvin; 32 bbls fish, 19 caddies teas; E & C Magin, 25 bbls sugar; W Means, 27 bgs coffee, 25 bbls sugar; Wm Bros, 6 bgs sugar, 19 bbs lemons; P Shriver, 55 bbls sugar; R E Sellers, 6 bxs drugs; Waft, Lang & Co, 18 bbls flour; A Swan & Lee, 18 bbls sugar; W Means, 3 tcs rice; L J Blanchard, 4 bxs groceries; Dilworth, H & Co, 10 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth, 5 bbls molasses; Dilworth, Richardson & Co, 1 pkg hdkf; Hasiage & Co, 4 bbls prunes; 1 bx cherries; Adler, Rosenberg & Co, 20 casks liquor; S Thurston & Co, 2 bbls liquor; 2 do do black tea; Johnson & Colvin; 32 bbls fish, 19 caddies teas; E & C Magin, 25 bbls sugar; W Means, 27 bgs coffee, 25 bbls sugar; Wm Bros, 6 bgs sugar, 19 bbs lemons; P Shriver, 55 bbls sugar; R E Sellers, 6 bxs drugs; Waft, Lang & Co, 18 bbls flour; A Swan & Lee, 18 bbls sugar; W Means, 3 tcs rice; L J Blanchard, 4 bxs groceries; Dilworth, H & Co, 10 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth, 5 bbls molasses; Dilworth, Richardson & Co, 1 pkg hdkf; Harper & Co, 1 carriage; Head & M, 21 bxs tob; Harris & Ewing, 1 bx mdse; King, Son & Co, 1 bx mdse; Morrison, Jones & Co, 2 cars coal; J Frank, 2 bbls liquor; E Kirk, 2 bxs tea; G W McClure, 2 bbls sugar; Reed, A & J, 1 csk p oil; J Reid & Son, 1 bx books; Rinehart, J & Co, do herring; Shipton & W, 7 bbls sugar; F Schiid, 3 do bbl; Voigt, Mohson & Co, 10 bbls c berries, A C Whitehead, 2 bxs tea.

Allegheny City.—4 bales d goods, Boggs & B; 7 pkgs mdse, Rogers; 1 bgs sand; 1 bxs lemons, C H Schwarberg; 2 rolls carpet, Crackem & McC; 3 bbls w paper, J J East; 1 bale mdse, Wellmans & D; 10 bgs coffee, B & A Carson; 61 pkgs groceries, J Comber; 25 bxs nettings, G Reiss; 4 bbls oil, A J Grotzinger; 29 bbls and bxs drugs, P Schwartz; 10 bales mdse, W Semple; 2 bxs d goods, A W Erwin; 5 bxs ketchup, C & J Wetting.

Local.—31 cases L J Blanchard; 25 rolls leather, James Gallery; 24 bbls whisky, W Weish & Co; 2 bbls sugar, W Hunneman; 3 do do, 1 bx butter, Bruggeman & G'B; 1 bbls egs, G Fox.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 26.—4 cars mdse, 1 bar, P & Co; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; lot furniture, A Ortleib; 10 bbls flour, Wat. Lang & Co; 5 bbls oil, H E Sellers; 15 cases tobacco, M W Rankin & Bro; 44 bdls bdls, Logan, Gregg & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & Stokes; 1 do do, J Mundorf; 1 do do, Heath & Speer; 1 do do, P H HR; 1 do shingles, J A Hill & Co; 1 do do, H A Clarke & Co; 1 do lumber, Heath & Speer; 1 do potatoes, W H Graff & Co; 1 do do, H Rea Jr; 1 do do, Van Voorder & S; 1 do do, Voigt, Mohson & Co; 60 blooms, J Moorhead; 37 sks potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 2 cars blooms, Singer, M & Co; 3 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 2 do brick, Union Iron Mills; 2 sks scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 7 bbls beans, Head & M; 10 bbls starch, Eagle Cotton Mills; 10 cases tobacco, Hussey & Co; 71 sks bran, 30 do middlings, 80 do flour, Marshall & Campbell; 95 do oats, J Rose; 21 bales hemp, H Gerwig Son; 2 cars boxes, Penna Salt Mfg Co; 26 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J W Fife; 1 do butter, P Meyer; 20 jugs molasses, Voigt, M & Co; 15 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, H Riddle.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 26.—109 bbls flour, Wall, L & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 11 do oil, W H Hunneman & Co; 3 bbls starch, Kennedy, D & Co; 53 tcs bacon, Bunker & Co; 1 pkg lead, Pgh Water Works; 26 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 25 rolls paper, Pgh Paper Co; 30 bbls bx yeast, Rinehart & Stevens; 20 sks s mdse, McCullough, S & Co; 32 do rags, Smith & McCullough; 1 bbl ham and 1 do lard, Voigt, Mohson & Co; 36 do. Holmes, B & Co; 12 bgs d fruit, 4 bbls do, 19 bales broom corn, 1 Dickey & Co; 3 pkgs mdse, 10 bf bottles do, Pettebird Bros; 1 case glycerine, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 1 case tobacco, Johnson & Colvin; 5 bxs c powder, W Lee & Co; 1 bbl oil, Hussey, Howell & Co; 10 bbls l oil, J H Parker; 100 bbls flour, J Porterfield & Co; 20 pails tobacco, Johnson & Colvin; 5 pails tobacco, E Porterfield; 3 bags and 20 caddies tobacco, R T Wineddie; 25 bxs candles, J S Dilworth; 25 do do, Hunt & Hi Carson; 4 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 10 pails tobacco, Joe Zimmerman; 36 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co; 136 sks potatoes, McHenry & Hood; 154 do do, Clark, W & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 26.—3 bbls eggs, 13

HOME NEWS.

Gen. Henry D. Foster, M. C., for the XXIst District was in the city yesterday, looking particularly well.

Joseph Christy was charged before Alderman Taylor yesterday, by Christian Wetzer, with disposing of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, of whom the prosecutor is one. A warrant was issued.

Ann Haslon alleged before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, that her neighbor, Ann McCarthy, while under the influence of liquor, tried to strike her with a dish and a glass tumbler which she held in her hand. The accused was arrested, brought to the Alderman's office, and, on paying costs, was dismissed.

Double Charge.—Two informations were lodged against Henry Hardy be'ore Alderman Shore, yesterday, by Abraham Reed. Abraham alleges that Hardy, who keeps a tavern on the corner of Wylie and Arthurs streets, keeps a gambling-house and sells liquor on Sundays. The parties are both colored. Warrants in both cases were issued.

Entertainment.—We were hospitably entertained on Tuesday evening at the residence of Squire Richard Arthur, of the Twelfth ward, on the occasion of the reunion of the Occidental Social Club. They are fully equal to the emergency, and some of our older heads could learn something from them. The supper, music, etc., were excellent.

Impending Ruin.—The dwelling house No. 201 Wylie avenue, is in a very dangerous condition. An excavation is being made for a cellar on the lower side, which is about four feet deeper than the foundation wall of the house named, and the result is that it is leaning to give way. The front wall being cracked in several places. Props have been put up but we fear it is too late.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—An information for receiving stolen goods was made yesterday before Alderman Logan, by Samuel Moore, against Mrs. Smith. The prosecutor alleges that three pairs of pantaloons and two vests disappeared mysteriously from his premises a short time ago, and that he found them in the possession of the defendant, who keeps a store on Bedford avenue, and could give no satisfactory account of how she got them. A warrant was issued.

E. L. D. F. A.—Mr. ——— You are requested to attend a meeting of the Association, on April 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Michael Grugan, 23 Diamond.

By order.

The above is a copy of a notice that has been extensively delivered to the liquor dealers. It is no secret as the representatives of the Press are to be rigidly excluded. The call argues a more severe fight against the Temperance men, and will at least make the proceedings of the License Board more interesting.

Don't Fail.

To attend the sale by auction of that desirable property formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, Friday, at 3 P. M. There are ten lots fronting on all 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 120 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. See Sheriff Fleming's notice in all 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 120 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. See Sheriff Fleming's notice in all 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 120 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. See Sheriff Fleming's notice in this paper. Shafting. If you have any idea of investing in real estate be on hand. See Croft & Phillips for particulars.

Card.

WM. SEMPLE, Federal street, Allegheny, grateful to his friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage for so many years, would respectfully inform them that his *new store* nearly opposite his old one, is open to-day, Thursday the 27th, with a very large stock of new goods, purchased expressly for the occasion, where, by a careful study of their wants, and some attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Until further notice the store will be opened at 7½ A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.; Saturdays 9 P. M.

165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny City.

New Schedule—Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

We invite attention to the new Time Table of this road, dating from Monday the 1st of May. A note-worthy feature, one of very great local and public interest indeed, is that the new Schedule embraces among others "The Baltimore Express through line leaving daily at 8:45 A. M.," the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Accommodation, leaving at 3:15 P. M., and arriving at 10:10 A. M., and "the Cincinnati Express" at 11:55 A. M., and that the Cincinnati Express, "mail and passenger" & Connellsville Accomodation East and West connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with Trains for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

Alleged Illegal Arrest.

John H. Ebert made an information before Alderman Taylor yesterday charging John Hoerr and Matthew Doak with assault and battery. It appears that the prosecutor was arrested by the defendants, policemen, stationed at the office of Deputy Mayor Nimick, between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, and on being taken to the station house left a deposit for his appearance at a hearing next morning at seven o'clock to answer whatever charge might be brought against him. He alleges that he reached the magistrate's office the next morning at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and was informed that the case had already been heard and decided against him. He further alleges that he does not know the charge brought against him, and at the time of his arrest he was neither drunk nor disorderly, but that he was quietly going to his home. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the officers.

Narrow Escape.

A little son of Wm. G. Dunseath, four years old, had a very narrow escape yesterday. Mr. Dunseath resides at Bellevue, and drives to the city every morning. Yesterday his horse was brought to the front door and the little fellow got into the Buck wagon, when the horse, which is quite spirited and accustomed to start as soon as any one gets into the wagon, started off. Finding that he was at liberty he broke into a run and dashed along at breakneck speed for about two squares before he was stopped. Mr. Dunseath and his brother started in pursuit in great fear for the safety of the child, but when they reached the corner where the animal had been brought to a stand, found that, although it had been thrown from the seat during the chase, the little one was safe, having received no injury except a few slight bruises on the forehead, occasioned by the fall of the wagon. Mr. Dunseath's brother, in following after the runaway, did not escape so well, for he caught his foot in the hub of a passing wagon and sprained his ankle quite severely.

An Insulted Youth.

Night before last, between two of the acts at the Academy of Music, and while the curtains were engaged in removing the green carpet, and replacing it with the drawing-room tapestry, a youngster of about four years, and scarcely three feet high, but a fine, manly looking fellow withal, evidently a son of some one attached to the troupe, carefully slipped along the front of the orchestra unseen by the supernumeraries or the general audience, and skilfully climbing on the stage, ran with all his might across the same, apparently with a view to get behind the curtain. As he was disappearing behind the curtain the sure-shod him, and catching him by the shoulders, gently dropped him from the stage to the floor of the orchestra box, much to his chagrin and mortification. He resented the insult as best he could, and having put his hands into his trousers pockets, walked off with a decided air of injured innocence.

The Fire at Library Hall.

There are now two theories as to the origin of the late fire at Mercantile Library Hall: one is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion, there having been a large quantity of oiled rags, used by the painters and frescoers, deposited with other rubbish and sweepings underneath the floor, between the joists. The other theory, and the one which appears most plausible, is that the rats having carried quantities of these oiled rags for bedding purposes, had also got hold of some matches and by friction caused the fire. There are unmistakable signs that rats are numerous in the exact locality where the fire originated. Matches were also found between the joists, and also burned remnants of oiled rags. As to the cutting of the lead water pipes which ran alongside of the wall near where the fire broke out, the theory is that the rats are also charged with that, it not at all improbable. There is one thing established apparently beyond the possibility of a doubt—the fire never originated in the flue, as the joists and floor nearest to it are entirely free from any signs of fire. The nearest charred timber is three feet in every direction from the chimney, so it must be considered fully proven that the builders are not to blame. The meeting of the Post, on Thursday, reflecting somewhat on the contractor, architect or superintending committee, based on this supposition that the fire was owing to the defective flue, were, as Col. Diehl would say: "somewhat previous," if not unkind.

The Great Lecture.

The Philadelphia *Press* in speaking of Mr. Dougherty's lecture on Orators and Oratory, which is to be delivered in Library Hall to-morrow night, said:

"Never, perhaps, certainly not since the inauguration of those deservedly popular intellectual entertainments, "The Star Course of Lectures," did there assemble in the Academy of Music such an audience as that which greeted the appearance of Philadelphia's favored and favorite son, Mr. Dougherty. The wealth, the fashion, the intelligence of the city and its surroundings turned out to learn from his lips what constituted what he himself was so brilliant an exponent of—the true orator. Much was expected, for Mr. Dougherty's fame as a speaker is world-wide; and we are happy to say that the anticipations of his most enthusiastic admirers were more than realized in the magnificent oratorical display of last evening.

Mr. Dougherty's peroration was received with long and enthusiastic applause, and was no less happy than were his quotations and recitations from celebrated plays, particularly those from "Julius Cæsar." At the conclusion of the lecture the immense audience dispersed, lavishing in the exit from the building the highest encomiums upon "Oratory" and the orator of the evening.

The *Age* of the same date says:

"Last night, at the Academy of Music, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., delivered, to a large and brilliant audience, the first oration on "Oratory." It is hardly necessary to say that, in Mr. Dougherty's hands, the subject, as elucidated and exemplified, became, notwithstanding its didactic tendencies, a rich and rare treat."

OBITUARY.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Rev. Dr. W. Reeves.

Resolutions of the Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Church, held on the 24th inst., occasioned by the death of Rev. W. Reeves, D. D.:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to remove, by death, from our midst our beloved brother and co-laborer in the vineyard of our Lord and Master, Rev. W. Reeves, D. D.; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Reeves the Church has lost a laborious and successful minister of the New Testament and an able defender of the faith, as it is in Jesus, and a deeply pious Christian.

Resolved, That we, his former associates in the ministry, have lost a faithful and true friend and brother. He was kind, sympathetic, confiding and always trustworthy.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow, who so unselfishly watched over and cared for him wearisedly watched over and cared for him wearisedly watched over and cared for him wearised